FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FISHING SHIPS REPORTEDLY INTERCEPTED BY BRITISH

6 Aug Incident

PY111400 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1335 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 11 Aug (TELAM) -- The morning newspaper LA NUEVA PROVINCIA today reported that, according to well informed sources, an Argentine fishing boat was intercepted by the British Air Force and Navy while searching for banks of hake in the area of the Malvinas Islands, in our country's territorial waters.

According to the sources, the incident took place on 6 August when the Argentine fishing ship Arengus was sailing in an area close to the Malvinas Islands searching for banks of hake. About 0600, a British Sea King helicopter flew over the fishing boat signalling it to leave the area. A short time later, several Sea Harrier aircraft flew over the Arengus, which was sailing south toward the Argentine continent.

According to sources, the fishing boat was then intercepted by an unidentified British naval ship which escorted the boat to Argentine territorial waters. The boat made a last contact with the British forces yesterday at about 72 miles from the Isla de los Estados.

11 Aug Incidents

PY112036 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2018 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Aug (NA) -- The Argentine Navy this afternoon reported that British warships forced two other Argentine fishing ships to leave the area of the Malvinas Islands, where they were fishing.

The first of the incidents -- in addition to that involving the Arengus last Friday -- took place early yesterday morning when a British warship ordered the fishing ship API III to change course. The other took place at midnight yesterday and the Argentine ship involved was the Usurbill, according to the communique issued by the navy.

Usurbill Not Involved

PY112339 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2250 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Aug (NA) -- Jose Maria Gonzalez Eiras, president of the Atlantico Fishing Enterprise, tonight said he had no information about the ship "Usurbill" -- which is owned by the enterprise -- having been involved in an incident in southern waters.

Gonzalez Eiras also showed the NA reporter a telex sent today by the captain of the ship in which he asks specific questions about fishing activities but gives no indication as to having had any problems.

MRS THATCHER'S FALKLAND TRIP CALLED 'ACT OF FORCE'

PY120148 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Excerpts] After the end of today's cabinet meeting at Government House, presided over by Lt Gen Reynaldo Bignone, Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari made the following statement to Radio Nacional:

[Begin recording] [Question] Foreign Minister Aguirre Lanari, Mrs Thatcher said a few hours ago that she intends to go to the Malvinas toward the end of this year or early next year. How would you like to comment on this?

[Answer] Well, we will not in any way weaken our claims. An act of force supports Mrs Thatcher's trip, but we have the moral force stemming from what we are fighting for. We will continue to keep the world aware of our legitimate right which we will not give up. We are making our maximum effort toward recognition of that right by the inter-American community. [end recording]

RESULTS OF ITALY'S COLOMBO'S VISIT REPORTED

PY111813 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2112 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Aug (DYN) -- Today Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo concluded a 2-day official visit to Argentina during which he was assured by national officials that the current political process will lead to a democratic system. He also advocated a "peaceful solution through negotiations" of the conflict with Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands.

Colombo, who is the first representative of a European country to visit Argentina after the South Atlantic war, also met with political and labor union leaders and attended a public event organized by the Italian community.

The head of the Italian Foreign Ministry met with President Reynaldo Bignone and Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari last Monday. These were considered important political meetings because they were a "bridge" between the EEC through one of its members.

A communique released by San Martin Palace today disclosed that the two foreign ministers discussed "the traditional relations linking Italy and Argentina reviewing the current cooperation projects and the possibility of coordinating and carrying out new projects."

The brief communique pointed out that the two delegations exchanged information and appraisals of the international situation."

Regarding the recent Malvinas conflict, the Foreign Ministry communique stressed that this matter "was extensively studied with special attention" and that it was agreed that "the objective of reaching a peaceful solution through negotiations must be carried out within the UN framework."

The Argentine communique also stresses the "cooperation" given by Latin American countries and the Nonaligned Movement for "the solution of the most worrisome international matters."

Foreign Minister Colombo said that his country will support a negotiated solution to the Malvinas conflict and that during the forthcoming UN General Assembly it is going to sponsor the initiative which gathers the greatest support."

Sources close to the Italian delegation said that Italy may support Argentina on this matter in international meetings as long as Argentina promises to fully comply with Resolution No 502 and if it does not "radicalize" its international position within the Nonaligned Movement.

In this regard, the Italian point of view can also be conceived as a diplomatic effort aimed at preventing the socialist countries and the nonaligned from becoming the only Argentine "allies" at the international level.

Just before ending his tour, Colombo also disclosed that the matters discussed with Argentine officials were mainly political, thus denying that the refinancing of the Argentine foreign debt with European banks was explicitly discussed during the meetings. However, he confirmed that Italy is interested in partcipating in the construction of the Yacyreta hydroelectric plant.

This morning, Colombo also concluded a series of political contacts which started Monday afternoon with leaders of the Radical Civic Union (UCR).

This morning he met in the Italian Embassy with Peronists Italo Luder and Angel Robledo; Saul Ubaldini, secretary general of the General Labor Confederation (CGT-Brasil); former President Arturo Frondizi; a delegation of seven members of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC) -- Colombo's party in Italy; and a group of "Mothers of Plaza de Mayo."

All of those who attended the meeting pointed out that a substantial part of the conversations involved the democratization process.

Former interim President Italo Luder said that this process "is a hope for the world." Frondizi made similar remarks.

Frondizi also said that he was assured that the Italian Government "is going to take the necessary steps" for the reconstitution of Argentine-EEC relations which were damaged by the Malvinas conflict.

The Christian Democrats, headed by Salvador Busacca, former vice president of the Chamber of Deputies, and Martin Dip, asked Colombo that his country "actively cooperate" in support of the Argentine sovereign rights in the Malvinas defining this point as "vital" for the recomposition of Argentine-European relations.

They also admitted that they informally discussed the relations between the two Christian Democratic parties emphasizing their ideological affinity.

Saul Ubaldini said that he received, through Colombo, greetings from Giorgio Benvenutti, secretary general of the Socialist Union Federation, whom Ubaldini said was greatly responsible for the change of the Italian international position during the Malvinas war; a position that was solidly behind Great Britain at first, but then later fell away.

Colombo said that he obtained "from Argentine officials, the chief of state and the foreign minister, assurances of the government's willingness to hold elections for the democratization process." He expressed optimism in this regard.

During his last political contact in Argentina, the Italian foreign minister met with a delegation of the "Mothers of Plaza de Mayo" who gave him a folder with information on the situation of missing people and persons under arrest, a subject in which the Italian Government and Parliament showed interest at one time.

BIOGRAPHY OF NEW AIR FORCE COMMANDER IN CHIEF

FY110254 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0055 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] 5 Aug (TELAM) -- Brig Gen Augusto Jorge Hughes entered the air force school as a cadet on 26 February 1948 and graduated as 3d lieutenant of the air force on 10 December 1951.

He then served with the 1st and 2d Fighter Squadrons and was promoted to 2d lieutenant on 31 December 1953 and assigned to the 3d fighter squadron. Later on he was assigned to the Moron air force detachment, to the 2d Fighter Squadron and to the 6th Technical Group.

With the rank of 1st lieutenant he enrolled in and graduated, on 4 November 1958, from the tactics course of the command and staff school and in December of the same year he was promoted to captain.

He was then sent to go through a flight and maintenance course for F-86F planes in the United States and upon his return he was assigned to the 6th Air Force Brigade in Mendoza.

In 1963 he went back to the command and staff school for a basic course, graduating on 23 December of the same year and was promoted to major.

He continued to serve with the 6th Air Force Brigade and was later transferred to the 5th Air Force Brigade in Villa Reynolds, San Luis Province.

He was promoted to lieutenant colonel on 31 December 1968 while serving at the air operations command where he remained until 1973, when he was appointed chief of operations of the 5th Air Force Brigade.

On this job he was promoted to colonel and in 1974 he enrolled in and passed the higher leadership course at the command and staff school.

After finishing this course, Hughes was sent out as air force attache to the Argentine Embassy in Brazil. Upon his return to Argentina in 1977 he served as chief of operations of the 4th Air Force Brigade and was promoted to chief of air force operations at the end of the same year.

He was promoted to brigadier general on 31 December 1978 and appointed head of the 4th Air Force Brigade. On 15 December he was assigned to the air defense command as chief of staff. On 16 December 1981 he was appointed chief of air defense, the post which he has been holding to date.

NEW PUBLIC INFORMATION SECRETARY ON DUTIES

FY120106 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1557 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Aug (TELAM) -- Pastor Oscar Magdalena, the new secretary for public information today stated that press freedom is the pillar of our society if exercised in a responsible manner. Magdalena spoke on television shortly after taking over his new post.

He said: "I believe that freedom comes together with responsibility and responsibility probably involves self-control. Private news media should also have respect for society and, therefore, exercise some self-control."

Magdalena stressed that he was an enthusiastic supporter of self-control and pointed out that it has been applied to advertising and "I believe that it should be applied to other sectors of the community."

Magdalena, who will become secretary of social communications once the law on ministries is reformed, said that he will have to work with people everywhere, in response to questions about the members of his future team.

As to the political opening and the task which his secretariat will have to perform, he said that he firmly believes in making the rules of the game perfectly clear.

In this regard he stressed that he will keep the people permanently informed concerning the objectives sought, that is, to set the nation on the path toward institutionalization.

When one of the journalists asked him if there would be full freedom for political parties, Magdalena said that it was not up to him to decide this but that he certainly felt that that is the way it should be.

Asked about the connection between the business sector to which he belonged and the tasks which he will perform in Government House from now on, Magdalena said: "I will answer you in a very simple way: Everything is a large business concern, at least the nation is. As to this secretariat I would say that it is a small part of the large business concern that the nation is."

Speaking about his future duties, Magdalena said that President Reynaldo Bignone has issued directives regarding the direct contacts between the secretariat and the official radio and television enterprises.

He disclosed that together with communications under secretary, Gen Angel Barbieri, he has drawn up a plan of action for the participation of the secretariat in everything related to the programming for news media either intervened in or owned by the state.

SIP COMMUNIQUE REPORTS RESTRUCTURING MEASURES

PY101707 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Report from Government House]

[Excerpt] Col Pedro Armando Coria, who is temporarily in charge of the Public Information Secretariat [SIP], released the following communique yesterday:

Pursuant to what was announced on 13 July 1982, the study designed to restructure the Public Information Secretariat has been completed. This study was made in order to transform the Public Information Secretariat into an active and flexible organ and to prevent its activities from being hindered by unnecessary administrative procedures. This study has been reviewed by the president of the nation, and he has ordered the following:

1. Mr Pastor Oscar Magdalena is hereby designated as head of the Social Communications Secretariat. Mr Magdalena will be installed tomorrow, Wednesday, at 0900.

2. Dr Edurado Maschwitz, the presidential press adviser, is hereby confirmed in his post as presidential spokesman.

3. As of today, the Public Information Secretariat will be called the Social Communications Secretariat.

4. The functions currently being carried out by this state secretariat will be split as follows:

A. The Social Communications Secretariat will have the mission of managing and implementing the social communications policy and strategy submitted by the executive branch, thus contributing to the achievement of the permanent objectives of the government.

B. The presidential spokesman will have the mission of interpreting and reporting on the viewpoints and on the activities of the executive branch. Moreover, the presidential spokesman will serve as an exclusive link between the executive branch and the persons responsible and/or representatives of the national and foreign media in order to keep the public well informed.

5. The general press and the general coordination directorates belonging to the SIP will assist the presidential spokesman in his functions.

6. Various organs will be transferred to other areas of the national executive branch. Those television and radio stations that are in the process of being privatized, will be transferred to the Communications Under Secretariat, and the National Directorate of the Official Registry will be subordinate to the presidency's general secretariat.

7. The general directorates which handle the legal, economic and financial subjects pertaining to the radio and television stations, will continue to perform similar functions under the Communications Under Secretariat.

8. Two under secretariats and one general directorate are hereby dissolved.

9. The study on the news agency TELAM Inc. is being continued. The president of the nation will resolve this issue at the beginning of September 1982.

SOVIET FOREIGN AFFAIRS DELEGATION ARRIVES 11 AUG

PY111851 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1727 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Aug (TELAM) -- A Soviet delegation headed by Vladimir Petrovskiy, chief of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs International Organizations Department, arrived today in the country to hold talks with San Martin Palace officials on the future meeting of the UN General Assembly to be held in September.

The Soviet delegation, which will meet with Argentine officials, is coming from Lima, Peru. Ambassador Vadin Ceknazov is also accompanying the delegation.

CENTRAL BANK EXTENDS CUBAN LINE OF CREDIT

PY111545 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0203 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Aug (DYN) -- The Central Bank reported today that the time for the use of a line of credit granted to Cuba through the Argentine-Cuban economic cooperation agreement signed on 24 August 1973, has been extended until 30 June 1983.

The Central Bank's report states that the extension was agreed upon by the governments of the two countries. The line of credit granted to Cuba was authorized by the Peronist government in 1973 and was signed by the then Economy Minister Jose Gelbard. In a first stage it allowed exports of large amounts of industrial products to Cuba, but later, due to political disagreements between the Argentine and Cuban governments, the agreement was suspended.

The line of credit granted to Cuba amounts to $300 million.

BRIEFS

MILITARY APPOINTMENT -- Buenos Aires, 2 Aug (NA) -- Col Bernardo Jose Menendez has been moved from his post as Interior Ministry under secretary to the staff of the V Army Corps. This unit, with headquarters at Bahia Blanca, is currently without a commander after Gen Osvaldo Garcia went into retirement. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2309 GMT 2 Aug 82 PY]

AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR'S END OF TERM -- Buenos Aires, 4 Aug (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari gave a farewell dinner tonight in honor of Austrian ambassador Gerhard Gmoser, whose term of service in this country is coming to an end. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0356 GMT 5 Aug 82 PY]

IRAQI AMBASSADOR'S END OF TERM -- Buenos Aires, 9 Aug (DYN) -- Iraqi Ambassador 'Adil Ahmad Zaydan said goodbye to President Reynaldo Bignone today, since the term of his ambassadorship to Argentina has come to an end. [Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1945 GMT 9 Aug 82 PY]

BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR -- Buenos Aires, 11 Aug (TELAM) -- The Argentine Government has approved the appointment of Mladen Nikolov as new Bulgarian ambassador to Argentina. He will replace the present Ambassador Petko Todorov Karadzhov. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Aug 82 PY]

MARKETING UNDER SECRETARY -- Buenos Aires, 6 Aug (TELAM) -- Mr Jorge Agenor Quinteros has been appointed marketing under secretary at the Commerce Secretariat. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2215 GMT 6 Aug 82 PY]

NORMAL RELATIONS TO BE RESUMED WITH ECUADOR

PY112143 Paris AFP in Spanish 2010 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] La Paz, 11 Aug (AFP) It was officially reported in this capital today that diplomat Olmedo Monteverde has been appointed by the Ecuadorean Government as its new ambassador to Bolivia after a 2-year suspension of relations between the two countries.

The formal request for approval of Monteverde has received a favorable reply from the Bolivian Government, according to a Foreign Ministry statement.

Relations between the Quito and La Paz governments were frozen after the military coup on 17 July 1980, when Gen Luis Garcia Meza Tejada took control of the nation.

According to the Bolivian Foreign Ministry, President Oswaldo Hurtado expressed during the summit meeting in Bogota, Colombia, that he hoped that the democratic plans of the Bolivian Government would allow the Bolivian people to elect their rulers next year.

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH DIPLOMATIC CORPS 10 AUG

PY111501 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2232 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] La Paz, 10 Aug (TELAM) -- Bolivian President Gen Guido Vildoso Galderon asserted today that his government has decided to implement a policy of economic recovery and reorganization as a solid base for the process of a responsible return to democracy.

The chief of state made this statement to the diplomatic corps that is accredited to La Paz. The ambassadors visited Government House today to greet him as the new chief of state.

Vildoso also said that prerogatives and rights have been returned to all citizens and institutions because there is confidence that the answer of the people will be positive while seeking the country's destiny in unity and without hate: with the truth and without bitterness, with true patriotism and without sectarian demands.

Later on he stressed the friendship and affection that Bolivia has for each and all the countries that the ambassadors represent. He indicated that it is the time for fraternity and for rescuing understanding in a world that is torn apart by disagreement and the permanent loss of international peace and security.

Vildoso also indicated that the responsibility of nations, the sovereignty of states and the right to self-determination of nations are achievements that must depend on a united and agreed upon international policy if they are to have a long life, especially regarding the effort that must be made to overcome a very serious lack of equality, irritating hegemonies and harmful misunderstandings.

Referring to the declarations of presidents that was signed last week in Bogota, he said that the talks that were held have opened up new pragmatic channels and a new tendency for coexistence that is promoted and supported by cooperation and the sincere debate of tangible purposes and actions. "We hope that the Bogota meeting will become another landmark for united objectives, both in America and for the rest of our international relations," he stressed.

REPORTAGE ON RESULTS OF COB NATIONAL CONGRESS

Reconvening of 1980 Congress

PY111606 Paris AFP in Spanish 1045 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] La Paz, 11 Aug (AFP) -- The Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) has demanded that the military hand over power to the civilians and it has termed as peennial the regime that is presided over by Gen Guido Vildoso Calderon.

The COB's national congress, the first to be held since the 18 July coup, has also rejected, by a large majority, the possibility of requesting that the 1980 congress be called into session to elect a new president.

Simon Reyes, a high-ranking leader of the Bolivian Communist Party (PCB -- Moscow line) and the COB's public relations secretary, stressed that the calling into session of the 1980 congress is a proposal that favors the private business sector and the political parties that want nothing to do with the labor sector.

Continuing with its congress tomorrow, Wednesday, the COB will discuss the measures that will be implemented to achieve the withdrawal of the military from the government in the shortest possible time.

It has been noted that the measures that have already been approved by the COB have been channelled by the miners and the factory workers, who are highly influenced by the PCB.

National Meeting

PY112123 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] The national meeting of workers called for by the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] began yesterday. In the presence of delegates from the different union organizations affiliated with the COB and of its executive secretaries, the meeting began at 1530.

First of all, they read the correspondence received by the COB on the labor situation from the existing unions. Then, each of the union organizations affiliated with the COB presented a report on the labor activities in its organization.

In this regard, miners, railroad and petroleum workers, wheat mill workers, printers, national highway workers, members of the single workers federation, construction workers, tenant farmers, urban and rural teachers, bank employees, journalists, radio workers, health workers and many others, through their top leaders, briefed the COB leaders on activities within their unions.

The miners stated in this regard that they are almost 10 percent organized. They aim to participate in the national miners congress to be held on 21 September in Huanuni. The railroad sector reported that the national unions have already been organized and are ready for the national congress to be held in September.

The petroleum workers, however, set October as the date for their national congress. The national highway workers also reported that they will meet in Trinidad on 26 August to elect their leaders.

The reporters present at the national meeting stated that they are being organized for the national congress of reporters to be held on 2 September.

What attracted the attention of the participants at the meeting was the presence of delegates of salaried drivers who asked the COB to be admitted to the meeting. Later, the different departmental unions also presented their report.

The political situation in the country was also discussed yesterday, among many subjects. The first speakers, Simon Reyes of the mineworkers federation, referred to the COB position in this regard. Aspects regarding the structure of the COB were also discussed, in addition to other points that have to do with the country's union movement.

Calls for General Election

PY120143 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] In order to save the nation from its current plunge into economic political and social paralysis, the national meeting of the Bolivian Labor Federation -- COB -- had called for general elections to be held immediately. This decision was made at this afternoon's session.

The political problem has been analyzed broadly and in-depth from the very beginning of the meeting, that is since Tuesday. The decision was reached on the basis of proposals made by the representatives of the Bolivian Federation of Mineworkers, which is believed to represent the most ideologically mature and aware sector of the working class.

Simon Reyes, leader of the COB, disclosed the above decision and made a statement.

[Begin Reyes recording] The national meeting has reached a decision supported by the majority and based on a proposal of the Bolivian Federation of Mineworkers which was further [word indistinct] by the meeting. This decision states: No manipulated solution that could be concocted behind the backs and against the will of the peoples can overcome the current political crisis. The people alone, through active participation, will resolve the government problem by means of general elections that must be held immediately. For this, the workers will be mobilized along the lines of an anti-oligarchic and anti-imperialist program. [end recording]

It seems that the COB national meeting is acting with utmost responsibility and in full awareness of the national situation. The Bolivian workers, businessmen, professional people and craftsmen can no longer bear the burden of the economic crisis whose harmful effects are the scourge of the nation. The political proposal of the COB has a decisive and historic meaning for the fate of the fatherland which still hopes to overcome its grief.

Simon Reyes emphasized that the COB decision should not be taken as a provocation or a subversive action since it merely expresses the feelings of the Bolivian workers who are concerned with finding the best solutions for the nation's main problems.

The current situation requires a unified stand and calls for immediate solutions to the crisis that is besieging the Bolivian people. Leftists and rightists, civilians and military men, businessmen and workers, must join forces to attain the objective inherent to the well-being of the Bolivian people.

On Foreign Debt Suspension

PY120206 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] The national meeting of the Bolivian Labor Federation -- COB -- has approved the proposal to suspend the servicing of Bolivia's foreign debt as a partial solution to the crisis the country has plunged into. The main decisions of the COB meeting were outlined to this station by Juan Lechin Oquendo, top leader and chief executive of the COB.

[Begin Lechin recording] There is the economic provision that we must avoid pro-imperialist policies which are to blame for the economic disaster in my nation. For this we have proposed that the government choose between the hunger of the people and paying off Bolivia's creditors. We have called for the suspension of the servicing of Bolivia's foreign debt. We have also voted against the increase in the price of fuels and against the withdrawal of subsidies for sugar and flour. We have proposed that Bolivian Government Oil Deposits -- YPFB -- and the Mining Corporation of Bolivia, that are Bolivia's main economic pillars, be strengthened after a reshuffle of their bureaucracies with the participation of the workers. [end recording]

Yet another recommendation is to review the minimum wage for all Bolivian workers.

[Begin Lechin recording] The mineworkers have conveyed at this meeting their desire to demand an increase of the minimum wage and this has been accepted by the meeting.

The workers are now discussing the need to review the minimum wage other unions and I am under the impression that the same demand will also be agreed to because it is a pressing need among the workers.

We believe that the improvement of the economic status of the workers will reactivate the economy, thus we insist on the need to raise the salaries of the workers whose purchasing power has declined to only 30 percent of what it was in 1976. We must bear in mind, as well, that salaries were none too high in 1976. [end recording]

SUPREME COURT SEEKS INDICTMENT OF FORMER PRESIDENT

PY111550 Paris AFP in Spanish 2216 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] La Paz, 10 Aug (AFP) -- Former President Luis Garcia Meza (1980-81) and the members of his junta, Gen Waldo Bernal and Rear Adm Ramiro Terrazas, will be indicted by the Supreme Court, by order of the country's attorney general, Carlos Manuel Silva, for the illegal exploitation of precious stones during their term in office.

The prospecting and trading of these stones was authorized by the three commanders of the armed forces. They participated directly in the operation of a private enterprise.

The precious stone exploitation in the region of Gaiba, a zone bordering Brazil, directly benefited the executives of the enterprise to the detriment of the national wealth, according to the attorney general.

He added that since the National Congress is not now functioning the indictment of the former president must be judged by a competent tribunal such as the Supreme Court, headquartered in Sucre in the central part of the country.

BRITISH MINISTER OF STATE'S MISSION TO BRASILIA

PY102310 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Aug 82 p 6

[Text] Brasilia -- British Minister of State at the Foreign Office Cranley Onslow yesterday explained to Itamaraty the positions of his government in view of the prospect that the Malvinas problem will be debated, by Argentine initiative, at the next UN General Assembly in New York.

Onslow had a 2-hour talk with Ambassador Baena Soares, secretary general of Itamaraty, and he will be received by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro this afternoon.

Brazilian diplomats have said that British willingness to talk about the Malvinas question has become clear, as long as there are no prerequisites, that is, as long as the Argentines do not present the sovereignty problem as a finished question during the discussion.

Argentina is currently working diplomatically on the governments of the developing countries to obtain political support for its positions regarding the archipelago. To this end, Argentine Foreign Minister Aguirre Lanari will be in Brasilia next 17 and 18 August for talks with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro.

On Falklands, Thatcher Visit

PY102326 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 10 Aug 82 p 1

[Special to the DAILY POST by Harold Emert]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro — Speculation that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher may be visiting Brazil sometime in the near future has increased with the current visit to Brasilia of Cranley Onslow, minister of state in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Onslow was in Brasilia Monday to confer with Brazil's foreign office, Itamaraty, after talks in Washington with Thomas Enders, U.S. secretary for inter-American affairs. Onslow, 56, was appointed to his post early in April after the Falklands crisis began and is a specialist in Latin American and African affairs.

Observers here believe that Onslow is paving the way for an eventual visit of Margaret Thatcher to Brazil. "There has been much talk about Mrs. Thatcher visiting Brazil but no concrete plans as yet," noted a spokesman for the British Consulate in Rio. Onslow spoke with the DAILY POST prior to his round of meetings Monday with Brazil's foreign office. He said that although it was too early to re-establish diplomatic ties with Buenos Aires, the possibility of re-establishing economic ties between Britain and Argentina does exist in the near future.

"But with what government of Argentina can we deal? Ex-Air Force Commander Dozo [as published] has just fallen from power -- who is next?" Onslow said.

Queried if Britain might be seeking Brazil's aid in an eventual peacekeeping force on the Falklands, Onslow said "it is too early for that but it is a possibility for the future."

Onslow also noted the Falkland crisis erradicated any possibility of Thatcher visiting Brazil presently but she could visit in the not too distant future.

Asked what is most needed on the Falklands the minister said in jest "more women to boost the morale of the British troops." Onslow will fly back to London immediately after his talks in Brasilia.

Spokesman Comments on Visit

PY120201 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Aug 82 p 6

[Text] Brasilia -- The Brazilian Government believes that thus far there has been no "significant development" in the British position toward negotiating with Argentina on the Falklands Islands, Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas has said while commenting on the talks held in recent days by Cranley Onslow, minister of state in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and Itamaraty's Secretary General Baena Soares.

At Brasilia Airport Onslow later emphatically confirmed the above opinion. Speaking to journalists, he said: "To negotiate what? With whom? Buenos Aires has not yet even admitted the war has ended. They have not appeared to be sorry for their aggression. I believe no negotiations will be possible for a long time. Yet in time we will have to talk again about the subject."

The Itamaraty spokesman said the talks with Onslow were "frank, useful" and were primarily designed to brief the other party on each country's position. Onslow, Guerreiro and Baena outlined the British and Brazilian evaluations of the international situation and discussed at length the present post-Falklands period.

Pericas said the Brazilian and British positions were already clearly outlined and thus he preferred "not to continue to render judgment on these positions." He said the Brazilian support for Argentina had not deteriorated Brazilian diplomatic and economic relations with London.

Onslow said: "No one should think that negotiations (with Argentina) are alive. No one should think we are going to forget the attack, which has made a solution very difficult. Yet the dispute should not jeopardize British relations with other partners. There are commercial intersts at stake and we know that Argentina would have special interest in reestablishing those relations."

The British official commented on the report that France would sell arms to Argentina provided that the latter agrees to not engage militarily in the Malvinas again. Onslow said: "I have just heard about that. Yet I cannot tell you we would be happy with that."

After stating that the British people fully support their government on the dispute, Onslow referred to the proposal Mexico intends to submit to the UN General Assembly to the effect of discussing the Falklands as an specific issue. He said: "We will see the extent to which the proposal is either realistic or unrealistic. We trust Brazil will understand our position. Our relations were not affected by this problem."

GOVERNMENT WILLING TO JOIN UN NAMIBIA FORCE

PY120308 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Aug 82 p 5

[Excerpts] Brasilia -- Availing itself of every diplomatic subtlety at hand, Itamaraty has been sending the following "message" to Western and African foreign ministries: If asked, the Brazilian Government would be greatly pleased to participate in the international peacekeeping force the United Nations has been organizing to oversee the Namibian independence process.

Well-informed sources at Itamaraty have said that the Brazilian Government will not acknowledge any collective sounding out move by the UN secretary general but it will respond positively to specific UN invitation or to the express nomination made by any of the parties involved in the process.

VICE PRESIDENT TO VISIT NETHERLANDS, HUNGARY

PY120119 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 11 Aug 82

[From the congressional report]

[Text] The plenary session of the Chamber of Deputies has approved a draft legislative decree authorizing Vice President Aureliano Chaves to leave the country during the period from 23 September to 23 October, when he will visit the Netherlands and Hungary. In the former country he will participate in a symposium on energy and in the latter he will maintain various contacts at the invitation of the Hungarian Government.

DAILY ON U.S. ADMINISTRATION TRADE POLICY

PY110400 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Aug 82 p 3

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "A Naive Position"]

[Excepts] The fundamental aspect of Brazil's relations with the United States today is the economic one and the naive attitude of the U.S. ambassador in Brasilia -- criticizing the press for not headlining the decline in interest rates in the U.S. market while playing up the economic misunderstanding between the two countries -- reflects how far from reality the U.S. leaders stand.

If in its struggle to gain new markets the Brazilian Government may be interested in hearing the declaration by the U.S. ambassador that the drop in the international price of sugar was caused by France (really meaning France "removed this burden from my shoulders, at least this one"), the Brazilian Government is certainly also interested in learning in depth what the reasons were, for instance, for the postion adopted by the U.S. delegation to the negotiations of the international coffee agreement where a consumer country got together with a producer country to destabilize the position of other coffee producers.

Mr Anthony Motley [U.S. Ambassador to Brazil] may know, and know it well, that the cause for the foul mood pervading the offices in Brasilia toward the United States is not because the press has not headlined the decline in interest rates in the U.S. market. Better than the press which he accused, his excellency knows the ill disposition which the Reagan administration -- on the highest and secondary levels -- has toward the development of economic relations with Brazil and its firm dispostion to do all it can to make Brazilian products entering the U.S. market so expensive that they cannot compete with similar U.S. products. Better than the journalists, the U.S. ambassador is aware that the free trade ideal of the democratic administration during and after the world war was smothered by the most absolute and abstract Manchesterism, which had to be imposed on others but not on the United States, which could resort to its force and power to raise customs barriers, import quotas and high domestic interest rates.

When all that is happening and it is hurting the foreign trade of a country that needs to export to at least pay the interest on its foreign loans, the words of Mr Motley sound strange: It is the responsibility of Itamaraty and the State Department not to allow economic problems to damage the relations between the two countries. Could the ambassador possibly mean that Brazil must just smile at every act of aggression in that economic war that the community of industrialized nations -- Europe and the United States -- is waging against developing countries?

In the crisis of relations between Brazil and the United States -- which did not begin today nor is it caused just by problems of an economic nature -- Itamaraty has always tried to avoid what the house of Rio Branco referred to as "traffic accidents," that is, it always tries to keep minor collisions from turning into bad accidents. That policy -- despite all Itamaraty Third World posturing -- seems to continue in force. The question could be raised as to whether the U.S. Government (the White House and Congress) is equally concerned about preventing bad accidents, or whether it just found in France the scapegoat the Reagan administration needs, or whether when facing serious problems it prefers to leave for Itamaraty the job of smoothing out the differences created by the U.S. lobbies and by a mistaken idea of the policy of alliances.

DAILY REPORTS GOVERNMENT PROPOSES NEW BALLOT MODEL

PY111635 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt] The ideal ballot should be neither the smallest nor the cheapest but that which would give the voter the best conditions to cast a valid vote, Costa Manso, director general of the Superior Electoral Tribunal [TSE], said in a note -- he regarded as personal -- to defend the ballot model chosen by the TSE which was rejected by Planalto Palace.

Instead of accepting the TSE model, the Planalto Palace submitted to the Congress a proposal instituting a ballot model which does not show either the names of candidates or the parties they represent. The government's proposal, which will make it necessary for the voters to write six names or numbers on the ballot, will be approved through the time-limit mechanism.

BRIEFS

ESTIMATED FOREIGN DEBT -- An estimate of Brazil's foreign debt puts it at $75 billion by this year's end. This represents a 20 percent increase over the debt in 1981 when it amounted to $61.4 billion. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 9 Aug 82 PY]

OIL WELL -- An oil well drilled by Petrobras in the Trairi district in Ceara State is yielding 2,000 barrels per day. The well is 2,600 meters deep. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 3 Aug 82 PY]

ASYLUM FOR ANTI-CASTRO ACTIVISTS REFUSED

PY111317 Paris AFP in Spanish 1228 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Santiago, 11 Aug (AFP) -- It was officially announced in Santiago that the Chilean Government today rejected the asylum request made by two anti-Castro activists who escaped from a Venezuelan jail and took refuge in the Chilean Embassy in Caracas.

A Foreign Ministry declaration said that Luis Posada Carriles and Hernan Ricardo, processed in Venezuela as alleged hijackers-saboteurs of a Cuban airplane in which 73 people died 6 years ago, will be put at the disposal of the officials of that country.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS

PY111756 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames has returned to this country after a 1-week trip to Brazil and Colombia and has stressed that relations are good between Chile and those nations. In a short talk with the press, Foreign Minister Rojas stated that his tour had given very positive results.

He held talks with officials of those two countries and with U.S. Vice President George Bush regarding the situation in the hemisphere, he said, adding in this connection that there is concern at the need to analyze the steps to restore the inter-American system, particularly with a view to its security.

[Begin Rojas recording] Measures must be taken to prevent conflicts from breaking out, I mean the potential conflicts. We must learn the lesson taught us by the Malvinas war: That once a conflict breaks out, or belligerent operations are started, it is almost impossible or very difficult to halt them. [end recording]

In reply to a question, Foreign Minister Rojas said that the president, [Pinochet] agrees in principle that a meeting of the presidents of the continent should be held. He added, however, that such a meeting should be prepared in advance and have a specific agenda which will permit the making of positive decisions for the hemisphere.

He was then asked about the mediation which he discussed in the framework of the system for a peaceful solution of controversies, particularly with the U.S. vice president.

[Begin Rojas recording] We have always kept the friendly governments abreast of the evolution of the mediation. By doing this and by voicing our confidence in the mediation, we are reasserting the coherence of our foreign policy, which supports the principle of peaceful solutions to all disputes. [end recording]

The foreign minister referred to what the Brazilian president had said about the danger facing mankind in view of the threat of a third world war and said that the Chilean president had also pointed to that situation.

He then said that the Chilean initiative of creating a system for the peaceful solution of controversies has been well received by several countries.

[Begin Rojas recording] Well, this subject has not been discussed in a forum, but it has been discussed by separate groups. However, I believe that the Chilean position in this regard has been well received because everybody is aware that something must be done.

This does not mean creating new organizations or imposing more financial obligations on the countries, but making the necessary political decision to demand respect for each country's views and for peace, and the rejection of all the violent means for settling disputes. [end recording]

Minister Bojas concluded by sayirg that he was fully informed about the intrusion of two persons into the Chilean Embassy in Venezuela. Regarding this he said that the Foreign Ministry should submit resolutions on the matter to the president.

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. COMMENTS ON BEAGLE MEDIATION

PY111846 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Report from Government House]

[Excerpt] Enrique Valenzuela Blanquier, the Chilean ambassador to the United States, remarked at the end of a luncheon with President Pinochet yesterday that Chile has always been confident in the Beagle mediation. Moreover, he said that the other Latin American countries also believe that the pope is the best person to mediate the conflict. He added that this makes one confident that a solution will be found, and that the United States shares the same viewpoint.

This statement was made by Ambassador Valenzuela Blanquier at the end of a meeting he held with President Pinochet yesterday. Sergio Onofre Jarpa, the Chilean ambassador to Argentina, and Enrique Bernstein, the permanent Chilean ambassador to the Holy See for the papal mediation, also participated in this meeting.

Regarding Chilean-U.S. relations, Valenzuela said the position of President Reagan's government is a straightforward and favorable one, because Reagan is acquainted with what has occurred here.

Valenzuela Blanquier added that, naturally there is a group of congressmen who, for domestic policy reasons, do not approve of the things which have occurred in Chile. However, they are a minority, he said. Valenzuela added that the best way for U.S. politicians or government officials to learn about the Chilean process is for them to come to Chile, learn about the people's views, and get acquainted with Chilean reality.

ROJAS CONFIRMS VATICAN REQUEST TO ARGENTINA

PY120216 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Rene Rojas has confirmed that the Vatican is trying to obtain from the Argentine Government the prolongation of the 1972 treaty. When the minister was asked about press reports from Buenos Aires that the Holy See will reportedly try to obtain an Argentine reply before the first week of September, he replied: I understand that the mediation process is now in that stage. He added that it was the Argentine Government which renounced the treaty and it is therefore up to them to agree to the holy father's request, made through Cardinal Samore.

JUNTA AUTHORIZES U.S.-CHILEAN NAVAL EXERCISES

PY111603 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Report from Government House]

[Excerpt] The junta has approved a request made by Prsident Pinochet that U.S. naval personnel and units be allowed to enter specific regions of the national territory.

U.S. naval personnel and units will carry out joint exercises with Chilean naval units between Antofagasta and Puerto Montt from 17 August to 7 September 1982.

HELP FOR FALKLANDS SUPPLY SHIPS SAID UNLIKELY

FY112128 Paris AFP in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Santiago, 11 Aug (AFP) -- Chile will turn down Great Britain's suggestions to establish in Chile a civilian base to supply ships enroute to the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, according to reliable sources who were discussing the feelers London has put out in Latin America.

The sources contacted by the daily EL MERCURIO said that all this is mere speculation and the probabilities of it coming to pass are very small. They also recalled that Chile had remained neutral in the South Atlantic conflict.

According to the British newspaper THE TIMES, the diplomatic feelers have been put out in Brazil where Cranley Onslow, minister of state for the Foreign Office and Falkland Islands, paid a brief visit. However, the daily indicated that the London government hoped that Chile would be interested in establishing a regular maritime route or would, at least, allow free transit. The sources of the Chilean daily indicated that this would be a better route than through Brazil or Uruguay.

On Monday, Santiago TV Channel 13 broadcast an interview with the British civilian commissioner on the Malvinas (Falklands) who said that he would like Chile to cooperate with the islands through Punta Arenas. This southern Chilean city, 700 km east of the Malvinas and 2,500 km south of Santiago, has a great deal of oil, a well equipped port and a population of 120,000.

BETANCUR ON PACIFICATION, DIALOGUE WITH REBELS

PA111628 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0255 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Bogota, 10 Aug (LATIN-REUTER) -- President Belisario Betancur was acknowledged today as commander in chief of the armed forces in a ceremony at a military canton north of Bogota. New Defense Minister Gen Fernando Landazabal Reyes, military forces commander Gen Gustavo Matamoros and Army Commnader Gen Bernardo Lema Henao were also recognized.

After the ceremonies Betancur told newsmen that he still intends to offer peace to the guerrillas operating in the country. "during my administration I don't want another drop of blood shed by Colombians, be they peasants, soldiers or guerrillas," Betancur said, paraphrasing a statement he made Saturday in his inaugural speech.

The president announced that he has ordered implementation of a large-scale civic-military action plan, mainly in areas which until recently were ravaged by the armed struggle. He explained that the soldiers who used to pursue the guerrillas will dedicate themselves now to alleviating the difficulties faced by that sector of the population. The soldiers will conduct a literacy campaign, construct and give agricultural aid. "Basically, my government wants to exalt fully the Colombian man," he added. The president promised newsmen that he will soon make an in-depth announcement about the prospects for holding a dialogue with the rebels.

Meanwhile, according to the defense minister, the subversive threat still exists in Colombia. The minister sounded confident, however, that the situation created by the armed struggle will cease, either through reflection on the part of the guerrillas regarding the uselessness of their cause or because of the success of the bills on amnesty for the rebels. The legislative chambers will soon begin discussing such bills.

New Commanders

PA111325 Paris AFP in Spanish 1354 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Bogota, 10 Aug (AFP) -- The armed forces held an impressive change of command ceremony today for new President Belisario Betancur at the Military Academy. At the parade the government announced the new military commanders, as follows:

Gen Gustavo Matamoros	Armed forces chief of staff
Maj Gen Angel Maris Gomez Jauregui	Air force commander
Maj Gen Bernardo Lema Henao	Army commander
Vice Adm Hector Calderon	Navy commander (confirmed in his position)
Gen Francisco Naranjo	National Police director (confirmed in his position)

New Economic Officials

PA120025 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Bogota -- President Belisario Betancur today will put in action the special committee of wise men who will advise him on economic matters. He will also swear in the new comptroller general of the republic, Rodolfo Gonzalez Garcia.

Betancur is confident that Gonzalez Garcia will carry out a moral and administrative reconstruction of the Colombian fiscal service. The new head of state will meet at 1100 with Gonzalez Garcia, a Liberal legislator from Santander, whose election by the Chamber of Representatives was opposed by a sector of the Conservative Party led by former President [words indistinct] nevertheless, President Betancur himself recently told CARACOL that he was confident the new comptroller general would fully implement his plans for change and recovery. President Betancur suggested that the comptrollership be replaced by an auditing court, with fixed terms for the magistrates.

President Betancur will meet at 1500 with the economic advisers. The committee is made up of Carlos Lleras Restrepo; Prof (Lokin Kerry); former Ministers (Joaquin Valle Corvenaes), Hernan Jaramillo Ocampo and Alfonso Patino Rosselli; and economists (Flor Angela Gomez) and (Rodolfo Segovia).

FARC SEEKS DIALOGUE WITH PRESIDENT BETANCUR

PA112252 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Medellin -- The self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, has suggested that President Belisario Betancur create a peace commission made up of prestigious personalities of the country to open a dialogue with them. We are ready to talk with government representatives or a peace commission, but not with [words indistinct] in the FARC guerrilla area, said the rebel group in its latest communique distributed to the media. We are now knocking on President Betancur's door for a second time, so he may designate whoever he wishes to talk with us about peace, said the spokesmen of this guerrilla organization.

BOGOTA TO SUPPORT ARGENTINA ON FALKLANDS AT UN

PY120338 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0010 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Lima, 10 Aug (TELAM) -- Through Belisario Betancur, the new Colombian president, Argentina has secured Colombian support at the United Nations when the Anglo-Argentine dispute is discussed there, an issue over which there will be a clear majority in favor of my country, Argentine Justice Minister Lucas Jaime Lennon stated here today.

In a statement to the Peruvian press during a stopover on his return trip to Buenos Aires after attending Betancur's inauguration, Lennon said the new Colombian president offered his support for Argentina in seeking a solution to its conflict with Great Britain at the forthcoming UN session to begin in September.

CHILEAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON AREA RELATIONS

PA112201 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0344 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Bogota, 10 Aug (EFE) -- Chilean Foreign Relations Minister Rene Rojas Galdames has expressed support for a "summit" of Ibero-American heads of state to be held in the city of Cartagena de Indias, which was called for by Colombian President Belisario Betancur. Rojas Galdames attended President Betancur's inauguration, where Betancur proposed a summit after a meeting of foreign ministers in Panama.

The Chilean foreign affairs minister gave an interview to the liberal Bogota newspaper EL TIEMPO shortly before leaving for his home country, and said Betancur's proposals are a display of the depth of his political thought and honesty. "Chile, like Colombia, wants a nonexclusive policy for the whole hemisphere, which could perhaps be summarized in two ideas: Latin American understanding for a broad dialogue within the inter-American community and, at the same time a U.S. policy of priority to the rest of America in its foreign relations," he added.

He likewise said his country is not involved in an arms race. "Chile is a peaceful country that does not covet any territory, a country that supports peaceful solutions to controversies and emphatically and absolutely rejects war," he underlined. Rojas Galdames made a reference to the differences between his country and Argentina over the Beagle Channel. He underscored the mediation of Pope John Paul II and said he trusted a solution to the problem will be found soon.

The Chilean foreign minister finally referred to his country's relations with Colombia, of which he said that "there are authentic ties, historical, cultural, military and, in general, a whole past of solidarity and identity."

PRESIDENT HURTADO'S STATE OF NATION ADDRESS

PA120219 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 2349 GMT 10 Aug 82

[State of the nation address by President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea at the Legislative Palace on Ecuadorean independence day and the opening of congress -- live]

[Excerpts] President of the Chamber of Representatives, Legislators, Ecuadoreans: According to Article 78, Letter O, of the Constitution, I submit for your consideration the annual report on the government's activities and the general situation of the country. The reports submitted by the ministries include details of the considerable work carried out by the government.

The crisis of the Ecuadorean economy, mainly in the foreign and fiscal sectors, has been the main obstacle in the country's development and the principal problem the government has confronted. Aware of the complex nature of the economic problem, I have aimed our decisions toward an essential goal: To overcome the economic crisis at the least possible cost. For this I have chosen solutions that will permit, through constant and careful observation of the economy, the correction of the serious imbalances affecting it. Accustomed to restoring to magic solutions, some forget that the most important effects of a coherent economic policy can only be seen after some time, and that in an extended and unpredictable crisis such as that affecting the world of today there are no easy solutions or infallible answers that produce miracles overnight. However, if the adopted economic policy is properly directed, as recognized by international authorities and as already evidenced by some positive results, the main thing is to maintain and preserve it.

To correct the external sector of the economy, I had to resort, in accordance with the Constitution, to the extreme measure of devaluation, which was decreed last 13 March. It must be taken into account that the social costs of an overvaluation of the currency are always greater in the long run than the sacrifices caused by a timely devaluation. In this country, however, the value of the sucre was for many years treated as immutable, but it was maintained only by the short-lived bonanza of the 1970's. Attention must be paid to the present composition of Ecuadorean exports to avoid making arbitrary comparisons with the devaluations of past decades.

Today oil exports, which represent 64 percent of our total exports, are made by the state, that is, by the Ecuadorean people. Regarding cocoa, coffee and bananas, the government has adopted measures so that part of the benefits are distributed among the farmers. Besides, the maintenance of an unrealistic currency value prevented the development and diversification of our traditional and industrial exports, making them less competitive. On the other hand, import costs were reduced, which resulted in an overflow of articles from abroad to the detriment of our national industry. This contributed to the flight of capital to investments abroad due to the low price of the U.S. dollar.

Although the positive effects of a devaluation are not immediately observed, some are in fact already in sight. Export competition has improved, textile and manufacturing industries have increased, new lines of export are being developed and the flight of capital to foreign investments has practically stopped.

In 1981 the economy's growth rate was 4.3 percent, higher than we estimated in our report of 10 August 1981 and one of the highest in Latin America, as the gross national products of the area that year increased by only 1.2 percent, the lowest in the past 37 years.

The Ecuadorean economy in 1982 is expected to grow approximately 3.2 percent. To appreciate these figures, it is necessary to take into account the negative conditions of the international market. Exports for 1981 remained at $2.544,000,000, that is, at the same level as 1980, while in the first half of 1982, they dropped 12 percent, mainly due to the decrease in the price of oil, whose market is no longer controlled by the sellers but by the buyers.

While exports in 1974 represented 33 percent of the gross national product, in 1981 they amounted only to 19 percent. Thus it is imperative to find solutions to the export problem, for which it is necessary to increase and diversify the exports we offer. This will require time and the mobilization of considerable efforts, mainly in the private sector, in a country where unfortunately there is not much of an export mentality.

While from 1974 to 1980 the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation, CEPE, invested only 16,504,000,000 [no currency specified] in oil activities, in 1981 and 1982 -- in only 2 years -- its investments reached a figure equivalent to the 7 previous years. The results of the great efforts made by the corporation are obvious. This year in the northeastern part of the country, oil production will increase by 20,000 - 25,000 barrels daily, in addition to 15,000 more in the following years.

Nine years of neglect and frustrations with the contract on the (Upmal) platform were ended when it found oil in the Gulf of Guayaquil, although unfortunately in unprofitable quantities. The platform will, however, continue exploration. Drilling was started in a most promising sector in the southeastern part of the country. Eighteen wells were drilled there in 1981, twice as many as the previous year; thus activity was renewed after 6 years. Thus the next administration will have considerable possibilities for increasing oil production, an opportunity we did not have when we assumed power. [applause]

In the report I delivered to the Chamber of Representatives last year I pointed out that the military conflict in the Condor Range and its dramatic consequences must make all Ecuadoreans think seriously about our territorial tragedy and seek a solution that will permit us to definitely solve it. For this reason I announced a dialogue with all the political and social forces in an effort to achieve a national consensus that is essential so that Ecuador's territorial policy will have continuity. [applause]

The 40 years since that ominous 29 January 1942 give us sufficient perspective to find a definite solution to the territorial problem that will respect the country's dignity, satisfy the demands of the national spirit and meet the demands of our Amazon development. As I have pointed out, this solution cannot be the mere placement of boundary markers in the Condor Range. [applause]

Within the bilateral sphere, one must stress the recent official state visits to Brazil, Venezuela and Colombia and the one that the Spanish prime minister has just paid to Ecuador. In modern international relations, personal contact among chiefs of state is essential since direct dialogue permits them to discuss and find common positions on international, regional and subregional problems, and to find solutions to bilateral problems and specific forms of cooperation for mutual benefit, as effectively occurred in the aforementioned trips, as can be seen in the treaties, agreements and declarations that were signed.

In the multilateral area, Ecuador has contributed with its statements and its vote to the defense of the principles of nonintervention, the self-determination of peoples, nonaggression and the peaceful solution of disputes, particularly in the problems that have emerged in Central America, the Caribbean, the Middle East, Afghanistan and Poland. In the case of Israel, it has also condemned the use of force and territorial conquests. [applause]

I have also maintained the policy of defense of human rights and support for the continent's democratization.

In the South Atlantic conflict, Ecuador, with the broadest spirit of hemispheric solidarity, condemned the colonialist aggression by a European country, contributed with all its efforts to the search for a peaceful solution and recognized Argentina's right to claim the Malvinas Islands in accordance with the principle of use and [words indistinct]. [applause]

At the UN Law of the Sea conference, Ecuador did not participate in the vote on the convention in view of the fact that it did not fully recognize the position on the 200-mile territorial sea. However, one must stress that Ecuador and the territorialist group maintained that a 200-mile zone must be established with precise and firm rights in the economic field. It must be recalled that only 2 decades ago no one, particularly among the big maritime powers, viewed that position as feasible. But the struggle begun 30 years ago by Ecuador, Chile and Peru has yielded fruitful results, and these three countries can claim to have revolutionized the Law of the Sea when in 1952 they proposed the defense of their sea resources, which were then being exploited at will by the big powers.

Ecuador has participated actively in the SELA meetings for the purpose of strengthening the power of Latin America in economic relations with the United States. The vast and complex problems of Latin America, the crisis of the international economy and the U.S. Government's trend toward bilateralism make more essential than ever a return to the path of multilateralism. Beyond the current political differences, the emergency demands the presence of a united continent able to define a common strategy. The possibilities of achieving a new international economic order to reduce the increasingly bigger differences between the industrialized and developing countries are growing gloomier. As a result of the world depression, relations between the North and South tend to worsen dramatically.

In this regard one must note the restrictions the rich countries are now putting on international trade. To all this is added the definite danger that war will break out in several parts of the world.

The value of the development aid that the countries of the South receive is equivalent to the expenditures they make to acquire weapons from the nations of the North. Therefore it should not surprise us that the wars in recent years and those being waged today are taking place in the Third World. These are some of the reasons that led me to decide on Ecuador's entrance into the Nonaligned countries group, an organization in which the country's conduct will be guided by the two principles that its visionary founders outlined. [applause]

With this international outlook, the validity of the Cartagena agreement is unquestionable. Unfortunately in this field we are apt to stop with declarations of principles and rhetoric on integration when we face difficult problems, while it is necessary to solve practical problems and reach specific agreements.

Problems have reached a point where declarations of intentions that have lost all significance are no longer sufficient. It is now time to move from words to deeds. For this reason, Ecuador's condition as a relatively less developed country and the assigning of industrial programs need to be respected, and nonfulfillments need to stop.

On many occasions my government has called for the implementation of the Andean court of justice, a body provided for in the Andean Pact to solve these problems. The country can be sure that our decisions on these subjects will be based solely on high national interests.

ARIAS CONFIRMS COUNTRY RESPECTING RIO PROTOCOL

PY111845 Paris AFP in Spanish 0043 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Lima, 10 Aug (AFP) -- Referring to remarks by his Ecuadorean counterpart, Luis Valencia, who expressed suprise over similar remarks made by Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde, Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella reiterated here today that the Rio de Janeiro protocol is valid, that it was solemnly signed and ratified by Peru and Ecuador and implemented more than 95 percent. Any kind of talk, dialogue and agreement to accomplish the objectives of protocol and to facilitate its fulfillment will find Peru most receptive, Arias Stella added.

FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTS ON MEETING WITH BUSH

PY111623 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] The U.S. Government is willing to strengthen and make more fruitful its relations with Peru, Foreign Minsiter Javier Arias Stella has reported. He indicated that the U.S. administration is willing to support Peruvian priority programs and to strengthen the positive links between the two nations. The minister made these remarks at the conclusion of a meeting with the chief of state at Government House. This is what he said:

[Begin Arias recording] During my visit to Bogota I held a meeting with U.S. Vice President Bush, a meeting I consider very important. Vice President Bush was emphatic in conveying, through me, to President Belaunde the U.S. Government's willingness to strengthen and make more fruitful its relations with Peru. The U.S. administration is willing to support Peruvian priority programs. I believe they have demonstrated this, at least with words [words indistinct] of sincerity after [words indistinct] of the Malvinas [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Regarding the remarks attributed to Spanish Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo in Ecuador, the foreign minister said:

[Begin Arias recording] This is important to us. Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo has been emphatic in pointing out that he has not offered any mediation. I held a long talk with Spanish Foreign Minister Perez-Llorca, and he reiterated to me the respect Spain has for international treaties, the respect Spain has for all current treaties, and therefore Spain's understanding and respect for the Rio de Janeiro treaty, which put an end to the problem with Ecuador. As President Belaunde said in this regard [words indistinct] there is no need for any mediation [words indistinct] the current solid legal framework. [end recording]

BOMB THREAT FORCES EVACUATION OF CONGRESS

PY112146 Paris AFP in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Lima, 11 Aug (AFP) -- All congressional employees and congressmen who happened to be in the building last night had to be evacuated after a telephone caller claimed a bomb had been placed in the building. Police conducted a careful search and found that the call was a false alarm.

In the meantime in Iquitos, on the Amazon, three persons, one of them a woman, entered the warehouse of the Agrarian Bank, and after beating and tying up the caretaker, drenched a large shipment of jute with gasoline and set fire to it. Firemen had to fight the blaze for hours. A similar attack took place in the city 1 and 1/2 years ago.

Interior Minister Jose Gagliardi reported that police arrested 214 suspected terrorists in the last 20 days. He said the activities of the terrorists can only be described as criminal and added that the number of attacks is declining as a result of measures implemented by the police.

NORIEGA VIEWS PASTORA APPLICATION FOR RESIDENCE

PA112149 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Aug 82 p 1A

[Report by Migdalia Fuentes]

[Excerpt] National Security Chief Col Manuel Antonio Noriega told LA PRENSA during an exclusive interview yesterday that Eden Pastora, the Sandinist revolution's legendary "Commander Cero" has applied for residence here in Panama, but is not yet here.

According to newspaper reports from Costa Rica yesterday, Pastora, who was presumably in Panama, has said he did not want to live in Costa Rica.

According to the security chief, Panamanian authorities are currently studying a request by the former Nicaraguan defense minister to be allowed to come and live here in Panama.

Noriega explained that the request came in 4 or 5 days ago through several of Pastora's personal friends and former officials of the administration of former Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio.

According to Noriega, the request was made verbally, and it must now be submitted in writing to the Immigration Department.

The request must be submitted to the superior immigration council. It will then be up to the government minister to decide if the Panamanian Government will grant him a residence permit.

Asked about Pastora's prospects for residing here in Panama, Noriega stressed that such a decision must be made by the immigration authorities and that, as a prerequisite, Commander Cero must not compromise national territory or intervene from Panama in the affairs of other countries.

NORIEGA DENIES DIVISION IN NATIONAL GUARD

PA111942 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Aug 82 p 1A

[By Rogelio Herrera]

[Text] Chitre, Herrera -- In an apparent response to the UPI dispatch reporting the existence of a political struggle in the National Guard, Col Manuel Antonio Noriega has stated that "in the National Guard there is no division; there is consolidation; a single mind, a single thought, a single action... everything for the fatherland."

Noriega made this statement during the change of command ceremony of the Fourth Military Zone of Herrera, where Maj Humberto Correa Munoz assumed command replacing the recently promoted Lt Col Bernardo Barrera.

The National Guard commander, Brig Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, and his general staff chose Colonel Noriega to preside over the ceremony, which is a normal procedure within the National Guard.

Noriega said: "They, whose names we need not mention, want violence, unrest and division. But in the National Guard there is no division, there is consolidation; a single mind, a single thought, a single action...everything for the fatherland."

"The National Guard will continue to exist as long as our country exists. And it will become stronger and stronger...and it is not made up of 10,000 men but by all of you, by the entire people," Noriega added.

The colonel stated: "We are struggling to keep violence out of this country, because we have gained sufficient experience from our Central American brethren."

Noriega said: "I am not playing politics; this is not a political message. This is a military message." He added: "General Torrijos taught us that the National Guard cannot exist without the people; that it cannot ignore the life, pace and pulse of the community in which it lives; that we cannot live by ourselves and that we had to join the community be means of community development programs."

He concluded by saying: "We have seen many of our fellow guardsmen falling by the wayside, thrown there by the realities of life. This is the history of humankind. Those who pause are left behind; those who march on, who forge ahead, who continue to work, arrive at their destination."

CRITICA EDITORIAL STRESSES NATIONAL GUARD UNITY

PA111711 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 11 Aug 82 p 6

[Editorial: "A Guard on the Side of its People"]

[Text] Those who dislike or are enemies of our single armed institution repeatedly spread the lie that there are conflicts and divisions within the National Guard.

Nothing could be farther from the truth. However, these stories are recorded by the international news agencies which, with ulterior motives, report them as fact all over the world.

We know that these very well-known sectors would like their schemes to come true. We do not have to go into great detail about these frustrated desires, since they stem from furious hatred of an institution that is determined to continue moving beside its people, in the struggle against hunger, poverty, illiteracy and social injustice...

Today's National Guard -- and this is something Col Manuel Antonio Noriega has already asserted -- cannot be alienated from the Panamanian people. Certain elements who want a repressive body opposed to the people's just demands don't like this message.

However, whether they like it or not, they will have to accept, even if grudgingly, the Torrijist persuasion of the officers closing ranks, like a tightly closed fist, in the struggle to achieve better days for the fatherland.

Let no one be deceived. Let no one be confused. The National Guard is more united than ever. It is struggling beside its people and will continue to do so in this war against its mortal enemies, in search for a Panama where all the good children of this fatherland can find shelter.

ILLUECA SAYS COUNTRY SEEKS UN PRESIDENCY

PA120359 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0055 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Panama City, 11 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Jorge Illueca, Panamanian foreign minister and acting vice president, today said that Panama continues to seek the presidency of the UN General Assembly for the September-December 1983 period. The official said that Panama has the support of the countries of the Latin American Group (Grula) and of others of the Nonaligned Movement for such a candidacy.

Illueca is touring the country in search of votes for his ratification as Panamanian vice president by the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives. Ricardo de la Espriella, the previous vice president, assumed the presidency on 30 July when Aristides Royo resigned.

COSTA RICA

CABINET OVERCOMES CRISIS ON NICARAGUA POLICY

PA120304 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0105 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] San Jose, 11 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- The cabinet crisis that emerged in Costa Rica over the different positions of Foreign Minister Fernando Volio and Public Security Minister Angel Solano regarding the handling of relations with Nicaragua was overcome today.

In a meeting lasting more than 2 hours, the government team analyzed the positions of Minister Volio and Solano, avoiding the announced resignation of Minister Volio.

The ministerial incident occured as a result of the signing of the "joint communique of Granada" between Costa Rican Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano and Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge "in which," according to the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry, "subjects of a diplomatic character and not of security were included."

Solano had announced from the start that he would not resign because his participation in the meeting with Commander Borge was based on the best interests of Costa Rica and was for the purpose of safeguarding peace and democracy.

On his part, Volio told ACAN-EFE that his function at this time is very delicate, "and I am doing the best I can so that the government's policy will be favorable to the Costa Ricans and democracy."

MINISTER SOLANO REJECTS EDEN PASTORA'S CHARGES

PA111728 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1243 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] San Jose, 11 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Costa Rican Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano has rejected Eden Pastora's charges about his friendship with Sandinist leaders.

Pastora, Nicaragua's "Commander Cero," announced yesterday, presumably in Panama, that he no longer wants to reside in Costa Rica since within the Costa Rican government there are officials, like Solano, who have close ties with Nicaraguan Commander Tomas Borge and Henry Ruiz.

Solano's first reaction to Pastora's statements was to say: "All my life I have been democratic." Pastora has said that during the war against Somoza, Solano, who is now Costa Rican public security minister, hid Borgé and Ruiz in his own home.

Solano told ACAN-EFE: "I have not met Ruiz. I met Borge a year and a half ago when he went to Costa Rican Legislative Assembly to place a recognition plaque there. I was a deputy at that time."

Regarding charges that he favors the Nicaraguan regime, Solano said that his political record denies assertions such as those made by Commander Cero and broadcast by a local radio station. "When I was a deputy (Solano was a member of the Costa Rican legislative assembly for 8 years), I always spoke openly against the communists and from my legislative seat I always maintained the strongest dogmatic position in this regard.

Commander Cero also established a relationship between the Solano-Borge meeting in Granada and the raid on the San Jose offices of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN) and the arrest of 15 MDN leaders in that office. The MDN is headed by former Nicaraguan junta member Alfonso Robelo.

The public security minister said that in his recent visits to Nicaragua he reiterated Costa Rica's neutrality and in return demanded respect for Costa Rica's sovereignty and nonintervention in Costa Rica's domestic affairs. Solano said: "We don't agree with their government system but we respect it so that they will respect us." Solano noted that just as "all roads lead to Rome, there could also be many roads to happiness for our people." "We believe," the minister told ACAN-EFE, "that Costa Rica's road is the best opportunity for social justice and freedom for our people and we hope that the Nicaraguans understand and accept this with time."

He added: "I very clearly said all this in front of dozens of Costa Rican and Nicaraguan newsmen in Granada. There is no possible way to cast doubt on the goals and results of the meeting with the government leaders of the neighboring country."

Still answering Eden Pastora, Minister Solano told ACAN-EFE: "I am a minister of peace. I will never be inclined toward repression. The day I have to violate a human right I will go home because I am not mentally prepared for that. I am not a colonel, lieutenant or general. I am an attorney."

NEW REGULATIONS SUSPEND 'FREE' DOLLAR MARKET

PA111956 Paris AFP in Spanish 1628 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] San Jose, Aug 10 (AFP) -- The "free" dollar market has been suspended in Costa Rica as of today. Meanwhile, dozens of moneychangers are quietly waiting for the black market to appear, according to their own words.

Now, according to a new law, only the national banking system and private banks authorized by the central bank will be able to sell and purchase dollars. These banks will operate with three different types of exchange.

The drastic fall of the colon with regard to the dollar, together with the floating of the currency, provoked a veritable explosion in exchange houses and among moneychangers who, as of today, cannot operate legally.

In the past 20 months, the Costa Rican colon has suffered a 600-percent devaluation. Some analysts say that monetary pandemonium was greatly stirred by the speculatory maneuvers of the free-exchange market.

In addition to closing this market, the new law demands that exporters exchange their dollars on the official market within 24 hours after receiving that foreign currency.

According to the regulations established, however, the state banks will continue operating with the three types of exchange that ruled the market in the past few months, including the free or floating type, which is regulated, theoretically, by the law of supply and demand.

The three types include the "official" rate with a 20 colones per dollar rate, which is used almost exclusively for the importing of medicine for the social security institution. Another type is the "interbank" rate (which floats), which has been set at 3 [number as received] colones per dollar and has to do with raw materials. The third type is the "free" rate which is used for tourism and other activities. This rate today opened the day at 59 colones per dollar.

Although the new law gives state banks a monopoly over the dollar exchange and forces exporters to promptly convert their foreign exchange, there is no restriction on private ownership of dollars.

The country's banking leaders say that the new regulations will eliminate speculative influences on the free exchange rate and will soon allow greater stability in dollar quotations, but they are not saying that the quotations will be lower.

With today's closing of exchange houses and the outlawing of many moneychangers, the speculation now is when and how a dollar black market will appear. Despite the fact that the law establishes strong penalties for those who trade with dollars outside the national banking system, everybody thinks that in a matter of weeks, perhaps days, the black market will appear.

Commenting on their forced separation from their business and on their new activities, some moneychangers have said that right now they plan "to wait for the black."

EL SALVADOR

DEFENSE MINISTER DENIES RUMOR OF COUP ATTEMPT

PA111748 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1707 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Salvadoran Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia denied today that there was a coup attempt last week.

According to the minister, "the rumor was spread by people from the two sides, who want to confuse the public. They are discouraged because they can't achieve their goals, which go against the people."

According to the persistent rumors that circulated both here and abroad, the alleged coup sought to remove the Christian Democratic Party, PDC, representatives from the government in order to favor the rightist groups.

As for the rumors about the resignation of several ministers, General Garcia added that "there is no truth" to them.

The high-ranking official said: "According to certain reports, at least seven ministers have already been dismissed. A complete list with the names of the probable new officials have even circulated." But this is not true, he added.

Coup rumors have circulated in this country on several occasions in recent months, but these rumors have never materialized.

According to military sources, the situation in El Salvador will not be solved by stating another coup but through the efforts of the various sectors involved in the national life to reach an agreement and bring about the country's pacification.

After the 28 March elections for deputies to the Constituent Assembly, several of the political parties that won seats tried to leave the PDC outside of the government. The PDC won the March elections on an individual basis, but the other groups surpassed it because they formed a coalition. EL DIARIO DE HOY charges today that a campaign on behalf of the PDC is currently underway in the United States, endorsed by the Salvadoran Embassy in Washington.

According to the paper, "A firm of so-called lobbyists has been under contract since early this year to carry out a propaganda campaign on behalf of the PDC and its secretary general, Jose Napoleon Durante, using funds provided by the Venezuelan Government." Until 2 May 1982, the PDC ruled El Salvador alongside the armed forces by means of an agreement signed in early January 1981.

DEMOCRATIC ACTION DEPUTY VIEWS APANECA PACT

PA112238 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1805 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Excerpts] This morning we had the opportunity to talk to Deputy Luis Nelson Segovia of the Democratic Action Party at the Constituent Assembly about the recently signed Apaneca pact.

He gave us his opinion as a politician about the pact and also the reasons why the Democratic Action Party did not sign the pact:

[Begin Segovia recording] As I said before, the pact contains principles on which we all agree, but we could not sign it after strongly criticizing the government of national unity, which we feel as not produced the results we expected. We feel the pact does not provide effective measures for the solutions we want, and the so-called commissions are only taking away the government's responsibility and also its authority. [end recording]

Finally we asked Deputy Segovia if the pact would exert some pressure on the deputies' work. This is what he said:

[Begin recording] No, I do not think the pact will exert pressure on the Constituent Assembly, which as one of the state's main branches has the means to assume the responsibility of drafting a constitution. The Apaneca pact is nothing more than a declaration of principles made by the parties that signed it, in which they recommend to the deputies of the Constituent Assembly to take more interest in drafting the constitution. [end recording]

Other Deputies' Opinions

PA120210 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 10 Aug 82 pp 3, 11

[Text] The Apaneca pact signed on 3 August practically violates Decree No 9 of the Constituent Assembly issued in May of this year, Deputies Maria Julia Castillo Rodas and Carmen Canas de Lazo have said.

This pact was signed behind the backs of the political committee of the National Conciliation Party, they said. No call was made for the necessary consultations. There is currently much confusion in political groups and with good reason, Deputies Castillo Rodas and Canas de Lazo added.

"I am confused," Deputy Castillo Rodas said. "The Constituent Assembly issued Decree No 9 establishing the duties of the vice presidents of the republic, but now the executive branch issues a decree saying that there will be elections for mayors and for president. We deserve an explanation," Castillo Rodas added.

"My opinion as a citizen and as a deputy is that the Apaneca pact is an attempt to promote the interests of the Christian Democratic Party, because it would lose none of its mayors. In July it was announced that the parties that received the most votes would receive an equal number of mayors, but in the Apaneca pact this is not so," Deputy Canas de Lazo asserted. "The pact even addresses other issues, such as the duties of the members of the Central Electoral Council," Deputy Canas de Lazo said.

"As a politician I can see that the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, is overjoyed because D'Aubuisson's image has not deteriorated and they plan on winning again," Deputy Canas de Lazo added.

In the meantime, the Christian Democratic Party hopes to increase the number of its mayors, to have better control of the elections.

"We have to find solutions to the situation created by the Apaneca pact. In this respect, the National Conciliation Party will prove that its actions are open to the public, and the 280,000 voters who placed their trust in our ideals can rest assured that we will be working on behalf of our supporters and the people in general," Deputies Castillo Rodas and Canas de Lazo said.

GUATEMALA

POWERFUL BOMB EXPLODED NEAR ISRAELI EMBASSY

PA120344 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0308 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- A powerful bomb exploded this evening near the Israeli Embassy in this capital city. The explosion caused damage in several neighboring houses, and one of the residents was seriously injured.

Several unidentified persons threw the bomb and at the same time attacked the guards who were protecting the Israeli diplomatic offices.

One of the guards said he had wounded several of the attackers, who fled in an undetermined direction.

NICARAGUA

COSTA RICA CONTACTED ON OFFICIAL'S DISAPPEARANCE

PA112243 Paris AFP in Spanish 1916 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Managua, Aug 11 (AFP) -- The Nicaraguan authorities have asked the Costa Rican Government to investigate the disappearance in San Jose of an official from the National Agriculture Enterprise, it has been officially announced.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry said it has communicated with the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry to request an investigation into the disappearance of 50-year-old Guillermo Aguirre, who went to San Jose last Thursday to attend a course on chicken slaughterhouse administration at a local enterprise.

Adolfo Evertz, the director of this enterprise, has said that the government is very concerned about Aguirre's whereabouts, and that the Costa Rican public security authorities have said he is not under arrest. Both the Public Security Ministry and the Customs Directorship have confirmed that Aguirre did arrive in the Costa Rican capital.

COSTA RICA'S VOLIO CRITICIZED ON COUP CHARGES

PA120054 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 5 Aug 82 p 8

[Text] Echoing the words of Wallace Nutting before the U.S. Congress, the Costa Rican foreign minister has launched another rash accusation against Nicaragua while, on the other hand, speaking of respect for the sovereignty of the peoples and self-determination.

Fernando Volio Jimenez now accuses us of supporting 4,000 armed men who in September "would carry out" a coup d'etat against President Luis Alberto Monge.

People who know Costa Rica know that the only armed men capable of an uprising in that country are the members of the fascist "Free Costa Rica Movement," a legal coverup for most of the dirty jobs performed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Accusing us is not the way to stop the terrorists, who allow themselves such luxuries as holding press conferences at the Cariari Hotel, who are armed and who claim responsibility for the terrible murders of our peasants -- as in the case of "Chicano" Cardenal [Jose Francisco Cardenal]. The way to stop them is by disarming the fascist who leads the "Free Costa Rica Movement" and the Cuban antisocials who support them.

Terrorism and coups d'etat as mentioned by Volio Jimenez are carried out by counter-revolutionary ideologists such as Hubert Matos, Chicano Cardenal, Alfonso Robelo and all the hired assassins of the imperialism who have their lair in Costa Rica.

MEXICAN PAPER REPORTS ON COUNTERREVOLUTION

PA111348 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] In an extensive and detailed report, the Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR describes how the counterrevolution is organized in Honduras. The report says that the U.S. Embassy in Honduras is the command post for counterrevolution. The report also locates the genocidal guardmen's camps and details on how the Honduran National Guard helps the criminals who cross the border to kill our people.

The Mexican newspaper says that the counterrevolutionaries' command post is behind the U.S. Embassy. It is in a residence heavily and discreetly guarded by men with semi-automatic machineguns. Radio 15 September is installed on one side of this house, where former Somozist guardsmen and counterrevolutionaries broadcast slanderous statements and lies about the Nicaraguan revolutionary process.

Although the Honduran Government continuously denies the existence of these criminals' camps, there are at least 15 such camps in Honduras. It is evident that the Honduran Army collaborates with them.

President Roberto Suazo Cordova's government has denied that the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries have camps in Honduras. However, EXCELSIOR reports that there are at least 15 camps which receive direct aid from Honduran soldiers. The presence of former Somozist guardsmen is obvious, the article says. They even have camps a few kilometers from the Pan-American Highway, as well as highly secure houses a few meters from the presidential palace in Tegucigalpa.

The counterrevolutionaries meet for coffee with members of the National Directorate of Intelligence in Honduras; they also receive direct aid in their camps from Honduran captains and colonels. Furthermore, EXCELSIOR reports the presence of U.S. advisers, Argentine instructors, and mercenaries who train the criminals of the counterrevolutionary military units in techniques to kill Nicaraguans.

The guardsmen's camps have been located in La Mosquitia, Rus Rus with some 600 men, (Suru) with 500 men, Mocoron with 400 men, Auka with 400 men and (Tuila) with 200 men.

There is another camp in Cacamuya. The Somozist beasts who carried out the San Francisco del Norte massacre in Chinandega Department on 24 July were based at this camp. The counterrevolutionaries also have camps in (El Valle de Mastran), El Crique, Tierra Colorada, (Cerro Nubarrones) and (Quebrada de Oro).

According to the Mexican newspaper, the central committee of the self-styled Nicaragua Democratic Front [FDN], one of the counterrevolutionary organizations operating in Honduras, is made up of six to eight persons including former Somozist National Guard officers, a businessman and some other civilians.

The article, which appeared in EXCELSIOR yesterday, reports that the FDN leadership is made up of former Col (Enrique Bermudez), former Maj (Napoleon Garcia), (Mariano Mendoza), Steadman Fagoth and Jose Francisco Cardenal, the same man who recently claimed responsibility for the death of the 15 militiamen killed in San Francisco del Norte, bragging about it in Costa Rica.

According to EXCELSIOR, the counterrevolutionaries have airstrips in Honduras and they get their weapons directly from the United States addressed to the Honduran public security forces.

The newspaper reports that Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, commander of the Honduran Armed Forces, is one of the counterrevolutionaries' closest collaborators. Honduran Capt (Leonel Jimenez) supervises the FDN activities in the Mosquitia. The newspaper also reports that other Honduran officers are accomplices of the counterrevolutionaries.

DELEGATION NAMED TO DOMINICAN INAUGURATION

PA111623 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of the National Reconstruction, will head the Nicaraguan delegation to the inauguration of the new Dominican president, Salvador Jorge Blanco.

Dr Ramirez Mercado will be accompanied by Nicaraguan Foreign Affairs Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman and Javier Chamorro, Nicaraguan representative to the United Nations.

The new president of the Dominican Republic will be inaugurated on 16 August 1982.

The Nicaraguan delegation to the presidential inauguration will take advantage of this opportunity to reactivate diplomatic and commercial ties between the two countries.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS PUBLICATION OF POPE'S LETTER

PA120350 Paris AFP in Spanish 1934 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Managua, 11 Aug (AFP) -- The complete text of the letter Pope John Paul II sent recently to the Nicaraguan Episcopate was published today in all Nicaraguan newspapers in accordance with a resolution issued by the General Directorate of Communications Media.

The morning newspaper BARRICADA -- which is the official FSLN newspaper -- and EL NUEVO DIARIO ran in today's edition the text of the letter in which his holiness the pope expresses his solidarity with the Nicaraguan bishops.

According to the General Directorate of Communications Media the letter must also be published in the evening opposition newspaper LA PRENSA.

The official message states that the order on the publication of the pope's letter was given in view of "the manipulation by some sectors regarding the letter that His Holiness John Paul II sent to the Nicaraguan Episcopate."

"Regardless of the intent of this letter," the communique adds, "some sectors had wanted to use it as a counterrevolutionary instrument, and that is why the General Directorate of Communications Media earlier considered its publication inappropriate, since it raised an issue that could divide the Nicaraguan family at a time of increased counterrevolutionary hostility."

The General Directorate of Communications Media added that in these times "our people face a serious aggression promoted by imperialism, which has resulted in painful incidents such as the San Francisco del Norte massacre (where 14 people were killed by Somozist groups that operate from Honduras) and the many and bloody armed incursions into our territory.

Pope John Paul II's letter rejects the new concept of a "popular church" and calls Christians to unity and obedience to the Nicaraguan bishops.

An unconcealable distancing between the Catholic hierarchy and the Sandinist government has been developing in recent months, and some bishops have faced problems with mass organizations lately.

Opposition sectors accuse the government of promoting and coordinating these actions, in which the archbishop of Managua, Monsignor Miguel Obando, has been criticized for his decision to remove priests considered as "progressive" from their parishes.

The most recent incident included the occupation of a church by the residents of a suburb of the capital city and the excommunication of a group of people who had a dispute with Managua auxiliary bishop, Monsignor Bosco Piva.

The incident occurred after the archbishop ordered that the Santa Rosa community priest, Jose Arias, also known as the "monsignor of the poor," be transferred to another parish.

TINOCO COMMENTS ON PROPOSED CARTAGENA SUMMIT

PA120405 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] The Sandinist newscast is pleased to report that one of the fundamental achievements resulting from the presidents' summit during the inauguration of Colombian President Belisario Betancur was the call for a meeting of Latin American presidents, to be held in Cartagena, Colombia. Acting Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco comments on this:

[Begin recording] [Tinoco] A most important aspect is expressed in one of the paragraphs of the communique. In this paragraph, the presidents express their concern over the situation of tension and crisis in Central America, and they support the initiatives for dialogue in favor of peace currently undertaken by the parties involved in the Central American conflict.

We believe that this type of statement is unprecedented in Central America. It is unprecedented because it was made by the presidents and because it gave full support to the proposals for a dialogue by the parties involved -- whether they are countries or internationally recognized revolutionary groups -- in order to find a solution to the Central American crisis.

Therefore, we believe that the summit, as it has been called, was of great significance, was very positive and was definitely a step toward the crystalization of the new Latin American spirit that emerged after the Malvinas conflict.

[Question] Is there also talk about a future meeting of foreign ministers and presidents in Cartagena?

[Tinoco] This is correct. The communique acknowledges and supports the proposal made by President Belisario Betancur in the speech he delivered during his inaugural ceremony. President Betancur made a call for a meeting of foreign ministers in Panama and at the same time proposed a summit of Latin American presidents in Cartagena, Colombia. [end recording]

CASTRO SAID TO SEND COMMANDOS TO KILL SABOTEURS

PY111548 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Fidel Castro has reportedly sent specially trained commandos to Venezuela to murder the two political activists who are taking refuge in the Chilean Embassy in Caracas.

This report was made by (Francisco Chao Ermida), a Cuban anti-Castro leader living in exile. He said that according to information obtained by intelligence agencies operating in Havana, the Cuban dictator has dispatched a group of professional murderers with orders to kill Hernan Ricardo Lozano and Luis Posada Carriles. It is known that these two persons escaped from the San Carlos military prison in Caracas last Sunday disguised as colonels. According to the Venezuelan media, Ricardo Lozano and Posada Carriles entered the Chilean Embassy in Caracas and requested political asylum. The two activists are accused of having detonated a bomb on board a Cuban airliner.

Saboteurs' Escape Condemned

FL111145 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] The Venezuelan delegation to the Central American and Caribbean games has condemned the escape of two of the confessed criminals involved in the attack against the Cuban plane off Barbados which caused the death of 72 persons. Athletes, coaches, technical personnel and journalists have described the escape of assassins Luis Posada and Hernan Ricardo as an inadmissible and shameful action.

In a statement signed in Havana, the Venezuelan delegation demands the Venezuelan Government to act promptly before international crime and reactionary forces perpetrate another attack against their nation's sovereignty.

Embassy Hands Over Saboteurs

FL111429 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1415 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] The Chilean Embassy has handed over the perpetrators of the Barbados aircraft sabotage. The Chilean Embassy in Caracas has handed over to Venezuelan officials saboteurs Luis Posada Carriles and Hernan Ricardo, the perpetrators of the Barbados aircraft sabotage who had sought refuge at the Chilean Embassy.

A Venezuelan police squad took the perpetrators of the sabotage against the Cuban aircraft which killed 73 people. Luis Posada Carriles and Hernan Ricardo had escaped from the San Carlos prison in Caracas last Sunday dressed in military uniforms and later sought refuge at the Chilean Embassy.

Reports from Caracas state that pressure from the government and national public opinion forced the Chilean Embassy in Caracas to hand over the perpetrators of the monstrous Barbados aircraft sabotage.

HAVANA NOTES SWAPO STATEMENTS ON NAMIBIAN ISSUE

FL111330 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Sam Nujoma, President of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO], has confirmed that SWAPO will participate in the second round of negotiations regarding Namibian independence, slated to be held at the United Nations beginning 12 August.

Cuba and Angola have reaffirmed that Cuban forces stationed in that African country will only leave that nation when Namibia becomes independent and South African troops withdraw beyond the Orange River. This position is supported by SWAPO.

STATION NOTES CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL OF RADIO MARTI

FL111200 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Democratic and Republican U.S. representatives have approved funds to establish a radio station designed to attack the Cuban revolution. Florida Congressman Dante Fascell, a well-known ultrarightist figure, maneuvered to obtain a $7 million budget to put the anti-Cuban radio station into operation as forecast in President Reagan's political platform.

The House debate will be followed by debate in the Senate, where the Republican majority is expected to give favorable consideration to the official U.S. Government radio station directed against Cuba. This legislative process only covers the procedures, since the U.S. Navy, without Congressional approval, has already installed four antennas and transmitting equipment destined to place the radio station into operation for subversive purposes against Cuba.

CASTRO ATTENDS CUBA-MEXICO BASKETBALL GAME

FL111135 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMt 11 Aug 82

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, last night attended in Sports City a basketball game played between the Cuban and Mexican teams within the framework of the Central American and Caribbean games.

BAHAMAS

GOVERNOR GENERAL OPENS NEW PARLIAMENT SESSION

FL111610 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The Bahamas Government yesterday outlined eight areas of social and economic reform to be undertaken over the next 5 years in the speech from the throne, read in the Senate chambers by his excellency the governor general, Sir Gerald Cash. Before the speech began, Mr Edwin Coleby was elected president of the Senate, former Member of Parliament Mr Bruce Braynen was elected vice president.

[Begin Cash recording] One; creating new job opportunities by way of the further expansion of the economy; Two; restoring an atmosphere of maximum social tranquillity, free from the fear of crime, where businessmen may function and housewives may feel secure by day and night; Three; mobilizing the tremendous talents and energy of our young Bahamians in all areas of national development; Four; extending the social welfare services, particularly for the benefit of the poor and the weak; Five; strengthening the morals, spiritual and social fabric of our society; Six; continuing to provide a better education for all Bahamians; Seven; expanding health services and cleansing the environment; and Eight; creating the economic and social circumstances for industrial peace in a new atmosphere for productive and harmonious relationships between labor and both public and private employers. [end recording]

These goals are to be achieved, according to the speech, through bold programs and innovative policies.

Obie Wilscomb is going to take a further look at the speech from the throne with a special emphasis on crime. [Begin Wilscomb recording] In dealing with unemployment, the government plans to expand tourism, banking, industrial development, oil exploitation and agriculture and fisheries.

In banking, captive insurance will get its own separate legislation and the post office savings bank and the people's penny savings bank will become one banking institution to play a guarded role across the country.

A free trade zone in New Providence and the family islands will be established for industrial development. For social development, a new medical and hospital plan enabling all Bahamians to better meet the rising cost of medical service will be introduced. All benefits under the national insurance program will be expanded and the fair labor standard act is to be amended.

In the area of culture, some [words indistinct] to be further developed. Education will remain the key to national development, said the governor general. Crime was given special mention in the speech from the throne. [end recording]

[Begin Cash recording] My government recognizes that there is a growing element of social misfits and criminals among us, who seem committed to the disruption of our peaceful, law-abiding and tranquil nation. The reduction of the crime rate and bringing the criminal offenders to speedy justice is a primary goal of my government.

On its part, my government will increase the size and seek to improve the efficiency of the police force. Police training facilities are already in the process of being upgraded and conditions of service of members of the force will be improved. But in the battle against crime, the public has a responsibility too. The public will be called upon to discharge that responsibility. [end recording]

The governor general said: The government is convinced that the times in which we live demand dedication, integrity, good judgment, courage, compassion and understanding. The governor general then left the Senate chamber, having dismissed House members.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

SELA ENDORSES BETANCUR CALL FOR REGIONAL MEETING

PA112200 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2050 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Caracas, 10 Aug (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Latin American Economic System, SELA, today expressed satisfaction over Colombian President Belisario Betancur's call for a meeting of regional foreign ministers and presidents.

When assuming the Colombian presidency on Saturday, Betancur said that the conflicts afflicting Latin America -- its internal problems as well as those fostered by extracontinental powers as a result of the Malvinas conflict -- demand the solidaristic presence of those responsible for directing the destiny of our peoples.

SELA Secretary General Carlos Alzamora said that Betancur's call is "a new and significant recognition of the urgent necessity for Latin American countries to meet in order to discuss together...the very serious problem of complete vulnerability that became evident with the South Atlantic (Argentine-British) conflict."

In a written statement, Alzamora said that the request for a solidaristic Latin American stand to face conflicts "is completely in line with our regional demand."

PARAGUAY

POLITICIAN ACCUSES REGIME OF VIOLATING RIGHTS

PY110256 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Aug 82 p 10

[Text] Luis A. Resck, president of the Paraguayan Christian Democratic Party, has stated that the human rights situation in his country has worsened since the inauguration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan. In a visit to O ESTADO, Resck said the situation has become "insufferable" in Paraguay in recent months, with politicians and union leaders being indiscriminately imprisoned and opposition leaders being tortured and persecuted. Resck was arrested 102 times and the last time, in June last year, he went on a 5-day hunger strike to protest the situation prevailing in his country. He is also a member of the National Accord -- an organization consisting of four parties, one of them being a dissident faction of the ruling party.

SURINAME

ARREST OF SUSPECTED COUP PLOTTERS DRAWS PROTESTS

PM111243 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 7 Aug 82 p 5

[ANP report: "Protests at New Arrests in Suriname"]

[Text] Paramaribo/The Hague, 7 August -- National organizations and the legal authorities in Suriname have voiced strong criticism of the arrest of two officers, suspected of complicity in the failed March coup, by the military authorities, after the two have been released by the court-martial judge advocate.

The bar association, the Court of Justice, the Public Ministry [het Openbaar Ministerie], the Committee of Christian Churches, the Lawyers' Association and the Association of Surinamese Industry have voiced their "serious concern" at the new arrests of officers Dihal and Birdja in protest letters. A report from the Surinamese press agency, SNA, speaks of "great indignation" in Suriname.

The Association of Surinamese Industry, which embraces Surinamese and foreign companies, spoke in its letter to the military authorities (Lt Col Desi Bouterse and Maj Roy Horb) of a "serious violation of current legal practice probably originating from the highest authorities ruling the country." The other letters, addressed to President Ramdat Misier and the policy center among others, are phrased in similar terms.

National Army officers Birdja and Dihal were arrested on suspicion of complicity in the failed coup led by Lieutenant Rambocus and Sergeant Hawker 11 March. The court martial judge-advocate ordered their release last Friday [30 July] because he considered there was no longer any reason to detain them. On the same day Birdja and Dihal were again arrested on the orders of army leader Desi Bouterse.

According to a communique from the national information service the two officers will have to appear before the court martial 18 August. It is still not known when the trials of the others suspected of involvement in the failed coup will begin. It is thought that there have been 40 to 44 arrests in Paramaribo in connection with the March coup.

URUGUAY

POLITICIANS WARNED AGAINST SLANDEROUS REMARKS

PY112115 Paris AFP in Spanish 0258 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Montevideo, 10 Aug (AFP) -- Interior Minister Yamandu Trinidad stated here today that the civilian-military government of Uruguay will provide all necessary guarantees for the development of political activity but will not allow any baseless lies.

The interior minister added that the government provides all the necessary means to the qualified political groups -- Blancos (Conservative), Colorados (Liberals) and the Civic Union -- so that they can function. The government expects the political groups to respond with similar magnanimity.

The minister also said that the first remarks in this regard were rather counterproductive because certain newspaper have recalled past events and insinuated that the armed forces intimidated a sector of the people in certain ways.

The political process and policy will continue on schedule, but the government will not allow lies, Trinidad added.

During the past few days the officials accused some politicians of promoting divisive practices which endanger the country's institutions.

In this regard, the minister did not mention any particular case, although he explained that those who are involved in such practices have all the necessary means to testify as to whether or not the minister's remarks are correct.

From the beginning of the transition period, which began in September 1981 with the coming to power of Gen (Ret) Gregorio Alvarez, weekly political magazines have proliferated as a means to attract people to the different political groups.

Two journalists of one of those publications are facing trial today for writing an article related to the constitutional plebiscite of 1980. The government had forbidden any comments or interpretations of that event.

VENEZUELA

SPAIN'S CALVO-SOTELO HOLDS TALKS WITH HERRERA

PA110457 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0307 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Catia la Mar, Venezuela, 10 Aug (EFE) -- Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo left for Madrid after talking to Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins on matters of interest to both countries.

Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo made a technical stopover of 2 hours at this international airport, and he used the time to talk with President Herrera Campins.

President Herrera Campins gave Calvo-Sotelo a big volume on the life and work of Simon Bolivar, the liberator, and a smaller one on the children's foundation.

Herrera Campins and Calvo-Sotelo met for approximately 1 and 1/2 hours discussing matters that they agreed will benefit future relations between the two countries.

Herrera Campins explained that this conversation "was a continuation of the one we held in Bogota to discuss bilateral issues and their countries' friendly relations."

President Herrera Campins also said that they analyzed Latin American, Central American and Caribbean politics and discussed the reactivation of the Andean Pact, an organization of which Spain is an observer.

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco and his Spanish counterpart, Jose Perez-Llorca, as well as government offiicals of the two countries were present at the meeting between Herrera Campins and Calvo-Sotelo.